The Heads of the CSTO member States call for collective work on developing a new security model for the Euro-Atlantic area to begin as soon as possible on the basis of the Russian initiative to conclude a European security treaty. The heads of the CSTO member States expect that the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and other international and regional organizations will be able to make a contribution to the dialogue on that subject.

CSTO confirms its readiness to interact in a constructive manner with all interested stakeholders in the Euro-Atlantic and Eurasian regions. The serious lack of security in the Eurasian region can be eliminated only by the joint efforts of all States and international and regional organizations, while respecting the principle that States cannot strengthen their own security by reducing the security of others.

The Heads of the CSTO member States consider NATO to be an important security factor in the Euro-Atlantic region. The following issues, however, are causes of concern: the alliance's efforts to expand; movement of its infrastructure towards the borders of individual member States; promotion of the project for a third United States missile defence site in Eastern Europe; and the delay in the process of ratifying the adapted Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe.

The Heads of the CSTO member States expressed serious concern in relation to the complex situation in Afghanistan, which was becoming increasingly tense. There was also the continuing narcoterrorist threat from Afghan territory. Under these circumstances, the Heads of the CSTO member States are of the view that international efforts should be coordinated more effectively in order to help stabilize the situation in Afghanistan and counter those threats.

The Heads of the CSTO member States consider that in addition to the use of force to counter international terrorism, it is essential to intensify joint political and diplomatic efforts to seek peace in Afghanistan and they are willing to consider initiatives aimed in that direction.

The Heads of CSTO member States confirmed their readiness to increase their cooperation in international affairs with a view to furthering their common foreign policy objectives, strengthening the position of CSTO member States in the modern world and supporting their national security and stability interests.

Moscow

14 June 2009

Annex to the letter dated 6 July 2009 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Declaration by the Heads of States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization

The Heads of States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO): the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan, at a regular session of the Collective Security Council, discussed the development of the international situation, in particular in the area of CSTO responsibility, and issues of foreign policy cooperation between CSTO member States.

The Heads of CSTO member States note that the international situation shows a tendency to move towards a multipolar system of international relations and a strengthening of global and regional cooperation.

At the same time, there are still a number of negative elements that threaten the security of CSTO member States. In particular, the deadlock on multilateral disarmament issues has not been overcome; the danger of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction has not been eliminated; the inertia of power politics continues; and the negative impact of the world financial and economic crisis on the general situation is strongly evident. Concerted collective efforts at the national, regional and global levels to overcome this crisis could create the necessary conditions for enhancing mutual trust between States and the formation of a new and positive agenda for international relations.

In the view of the Heads of CSTO member States, the crisis in the Caucasus in August 2008 revealed the need for a reform of the existing European security system and has become a catalyst for international dialogue for that purpose.

The Heads of CSTO member States are committed to the goal of establishing a nuclear-weapon-free world and call on all countries to contribute to achieving that goal. They welcome the agreement reached by the Russian Federation and the United States to work together to achieve a gradual reduction in nuclear weapons and also support the universalization and comprehensive strengthening of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) as one of the support mechanisms of the collective security system. They intend to work towards making this Treaty more effective on the basis of unconditional compliance by all parties to the Treaty with their obligations and respect for the integrity of the three basic components: non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, disarmament and the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The challenges to international security posed by the proliferation of nuclear weapons and the possibility of non-State entities gaining access to nuclear materials should be addressed on the basis of the NPT.

The Heads of the CSTO member States emphasize the great significance for multilateral disarmament and non-proliferation of the entry into force of the Central Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty and support the signing of a security assurances protocol by all the nuclear Powers.

The Heads of the CSTO member States call for collective work on developing a new security model for the Euro-Atlantic area to begin as soon as possible on the basis of the Russian initiative to conclude a European security treaty. The heads of the CSTO member States expect that the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and other international and regional organizations will be able to make a contribution to the dialogue on that subject.

CSTO confirms its readiness to interact in a constructive manner with all interested stakeholders in the Euro-Atlantic and Eurasian regions. The serious lack of security in the Eurasian region can be eliminated only by the joint efforts of all States and international and regional organizations, while respecting the principle that States cannot strengthen their own security by reducing the security of others.

The Heads of the CSTO member States consider NATO to be an important security factor in the Euro-Atlantic region. The following issues, however, are causes of concern: the alliance's efforts to expand; movement of its infrastructure towards the borders of individual member States; promotion of the project for a third United States missile defence site in Eastern Europe; and the delay in the process of ratifying the adapted Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe.

The Heads of the CSTO member States expressed serious concern in relation to the complex situation in Afghanistan, which was becoming increasingly tense. There was also the continuing narcoterrorist threat from Afghan territory. Under these circumstances, the Heads of the CSTO member States are of the view that international efforts should be coordinated more effectively in order to help stabilize the situation in Afghanistan and counter those threats.

The Heads of the CSTO member States consider that in addition to the use of force to counter international terrorism, it is essential to intensify joint political and diplomatic efforts to seek peace in Afghanistan and they are willing to consider initiatives aimed in that direction.

The Heads of CSTO member States confirmed their readiness to increase their cooperation in international affairs with a view to furthering their common foreign policy objectives, strengthening the position of CSTO member States in the modern world and supporting their national security and stability interests.

Moscow

14 June 2009

United Nations A/63/917–S/2009/343

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
8 July 2009

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-third session
Agenda items 13 and 18

Security Council
Sixty-fourth year

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Letter dated 6 July 2009 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instruction from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the press release issued by the Azerbaijani Community of the Nagorno-Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated 5 June 2009 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-third session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 13 and 18, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Tofig **Musayev**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

09-39657 (E) 090709

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Annex to the letter dated 6 July 2009 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

PRESS RELEASE

The Congress of the Azerbaijani Community of the Nagorno-Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan was held on 5 June 2009.

The Congress was attended by 350 elected representatives of the Community currently unifying more than 65,000 people. On the eve of the Congress 69 meetings of the members of the Community were held on the ground, enabling therefore the election of 350 representatives for the participation at the Congress.

The Congress elected the Steering Board of the Community, consisting of 22 members. The Chief Executive of Shusha province of the Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan, Mr. Bayram Safarov was elected as the Head of the Steering Board of the Azerbaijani Community of the Nagorno-Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

The Congress stressed that the return of the Azerbaijani Community to the Nagorno-Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan is of the utmost importance for the settlement of the conflict and it is the key element for the establishment of peace and security in the region.

It was stated that for the safe and dignified return of the Azerbaijani population to the Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan they should be provided with the appropriate security conditions as well as the rights and immunities equal to those of the Armenian community of the region and the opinion of the Azerbaijani Community should be duly taken into account in consideration of all political issues of the region.

The Congress affirmed that the process of definition of legal status of the region shall take place in normal peaceful conditions with direct, full and equal participation of the entire population of the region, namely, the Armenian and Azerbaijani communities, and in their constructive interaction with the Government of Azerbaijan exclusively in the framework of a lawful and democratic process.

For the purpose to reach a stage where the parties concerned can start considerations of the self-rule status for the Nagorno-Karabakh region within Azerbaijan, the consequences of military occupation and ethnic cleansing must be eliminated. The Azerbaijani Community of the Nagorno-Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan should return to the lands of their origin as it was before the outbreak of the conflict.

The Congress reiterated that the Azerbaijani Community of the Nagorno-Karabakh region is ready to live with Armenian neighbours within the Republic of Azerbaijan and there is no alternative to that.

The rehabilitation and economic development of the region is essential for the process of normalization of life and restoration of peaceful coexistence and cooperation between the two communities.

The conflict can only be solved on the basis of respect for the territorial integrity and inviolability of the internationally recognized borders of Azerbaijan, and peaceful coexistence of Armenian and Azerbaijani communities in the Nagorno-Karabakh region, fully and equally enjoying the benefits of democracy and prosperity.

Baku, 5 June 2009

United Nations A/63/918–S/2009/341

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
7 July 2009

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-third session
Agenda item 45
Culture of peace

Security Council
Sixty-fourth year

Letter dated 6 July 2009 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the Appeal of the Participants of the Third Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions, adopted on 2 July 2009 in Astana.

I would appreciate it if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 45, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Rustem **Sagindikov**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

09-39575 (E) 090709

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Annex to the letter dated 6 July 2009 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English and Russian]

Appeal of the participants of the Third Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions

We, the participants of the Third Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions,

1. Acknowledging the pressing relevance of humanity's problems, including those in the economic and related sectors as identified during the Congress and realizing our responsibilities to everyone in society;

2. Noting the increasingly important role of religion and highlighting the need for interreligious understanding and cooperation in today's world;

3. Confirming the commitment of people of faith to moral values and to the promotion of mutual respect and harmony;

4. Emphasizing our commitment to the protection and development of our respective cultural and spiritual heritage;

5. Stating unambiguously our opposition to ethnic and religious enmity and hatred while affirming that peaceful coexistence of people of different ethnic origins and religious affiliations is an important basis for human security;

6. Underscoring the important contribution of shared moral values in preventing and resolving interreligious and interconfessional tensions and conflicts;

7. Expressing confidence that interreligious dialogue helps to prevent stereotyping, prejudices and religious conflicts, serving as a tool for reducing tensions and promoting the peaceful settlement of conflicts;

8. Proceeding from the conviction that opposing new threats to societal and global stability requires cooperation of nations, ethnic communities and religions in the field of spiritual and moral education, culture, and the promotion of peace and international security;

9. Reiterating the need to protect the dignity of human beings and their fundamental rights, in particular those of freedom of conscience and of religion;

10. Repudiating the manipulation of religions for the justification and support of militant nationalism and chauvinism;

11. Condemning all forms of extremism and terrorism, especially those perpetrated in the name of religion;

12. Realizing that through joint efforts humanity will be able to reach a better level of mutual understanding and cooperation, enabling a better human coexistence at the local and international levels;

13. Recognizing the contribution of the First and Second Congresses to the promotion of interreligious dialogue, mutual understanding and peaceful cooperation, and appreciating the work of the Secretariat.

We call on religious and political leaders, public figures, scientists, the mass media, and the global community to:

1. Continuously support and facilitate the efforts of religious leaders and organizations towards genuine interreligious dialogue, and to address the urgent problems of humanity so as to find proper solutions, thereby recognizing the positive role that religions can and should play in society;

2. Promote comprehension of the specific character of each religion and culture and support dialogue among religions and civilizations in order to enhance mutual understanding and respect through education;

3. Counteract the manipulation of religions or religious differences for political ends so as to preserve the unity of the society in the respect for legitimate diversity;

4. Deepen mutual understanding by means of cultural exchanges and cooperation in the field of education, always protecting the right of religious freedom and its effective implementation;

5. Demonstrate greater moral and spiritual strength and genuine solidarity in pursuing just solutions to the economic, financial, social and environmental problems plaguing the globalized world.

We, the participants of the Congress, express gratitude to His Excellency President Nursultan Nazarbayev and the people of the Republic of Kazakhstan for their efforts to promote a culture of concord and cooperation among peoples of different ethnic, religious and cultural backgrounds within Kazakhstan and beyond.

We wish every human being peace, security and prosperity.

United Nations A/63/919

General Assembly

Distr.: General
7 July 2009

Original: English

Sixty-third session
Agenda item 54
Operational activities for development

Letter dated 6 July 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

In my capacity as the President of the United Nations High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation, I am pleased to inform you that the process of negotiations on the draft resolution on the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (A/63/L.68) has resulted in an agreement between Member States on the terms and modalities of the Conference.

Nevertheless, there is one pending issue under consideration which is delaying the preparations for the Conference from proceeding as previously scheduled in accordance with General Assembly resolution 63/233.

In this regard, I encourage all Member States to demonstrate utmost flexibility to reach a consensus, especially in view of the good will shown by Kenya and taking into account the efforts Kenya has so far made on preliminary preparations, a matter which deserves our collective acknowledgment and appreciation.

In order to remove the remaining obstacles that may prevent Member States from moving forward in their negotiations, I propose either of the following solutions:

1. To make no reference in the draft resolution under review to controversial issues, taking into account that the draft resolution under consideration is a modality text and not substantive one, as stipulated in General Assembly resolution 63/233. Of course, this doesn't prevent Member States from proposing issues of interest to them during the drafting of the outcome document of the Conference, which should be done in an open, inclusive and transparent manner;

2. To have an annex to the draft resolution containing a reference to all previous United Nations conferences, processes, documents and other related issues pertaining to South-South cooperation.

I have no doubt that it is in our interest to strive to make the forthcoming High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation a real landmark of south-south and triangular cooperation, and that we should take advantage of this

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ongoing United Nations intergovernmental process in order to strengthen the economic ties that exist among both the countries of the South and the countries of the North.

(*Signed*) Nassir Abdulaziz **Al-Nasser**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the State of Qatar to the United Nations
President of the United Nations High-level Committee
on South-South Cooperation

United Nations A/63/920

General Assembly

Distr.: General
8 July 2009
English
Original: Spanish

Sixty-third session
Agenda item 20
The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning, a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development

Letter dated 6 July 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have been informed by the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Honduras, Mr. Jorge Arturo Reina Idiaquez, that he has received notice that he has been dismissed from his post by the regime that usurped power in Honduras during the coup d'état of last 28 June against the legitimate President of Honduras, Mr. José Manuel Zelaya Rosales, and the legally constituted authorities of this Central American nation.

As you know, from the very moment the coup d'état occurred, the Non-Aligned Movement, over whose Coordinating Bureau I have the honour to preside, took an uncompromising position condemning the coup and supporting the legitimate authorities of Honduras, whose reinstatement it has repeatedly demanded. This was clear in the communiqué issued by the Coordinating Bureau on that very day of 28 June, in the statement I made on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement at the resumed sixty-third session of the General Assembly on 29 June and, now, in a communiqué just issued by the Non-Aligned Movement in reaction to the barbaric events that occurred yesterday, 5 July, at and in the vicinity of the international airport of Tegucigalpa.

This position of the Non-Aligned Movement is in full keeping with the letter and spirit of General Assembly resolution 63/301 of 30 June 2009, in which, inter alia, the Assembly firmly and unequivocally called upon States to recognize no Government other than that of the Constitutional President José Manuel Zelaya Rosales.

I am transmitting to you herewith, for your information and for issuance as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 20 of the sixty-third session, entitled "The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development", that latest communiqué dated 6 July 2009. In so doing, I reaffirm that the Non-Aligned Movement does not recognize the authority of the coup leaders nor does it accept any of its appointments or dismissals. As far as the Non-Aligned Movement is concerned, the sole legitimate

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authorities of the Republic of Honduras, one of its member countries, are President José Manuel Zelaya Rosales and the officials appointed by him.

(*Signed*) Abelardo **Moreno**
Ambassador and Permanent Representative
Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau
of the Non-Aligned Movement

Annex to the letter dated 6 July 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Chair of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement

Statement of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement on the situation in Honduras

The Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement strongly condemns the use of brutal force by the Honduran army, on orders by the de facto Government in that country, against unarmed civilian population peacefully demonstrating in support of the return of the constitutional President Manuel Zelaya Rosales. As a result of opening fire with tear gas and live bullets on demonstrators who gathered yesterday in anticipation of the return of the President, innocent people were killed and injured.

The Coordinating Bureau also strongly condemns that the de facto government in Honduras impeded the landing in Tegucigalpa yesterday, 5 July, of the plane transporting President Zelaya back to the country, accompanied by the President of the United Nations General Assembly and other officials.

The Non-Aligned Movement is deeply concerned about the worsening of the current crisis in the Republic of Honduras resulting from the coup d'état against the constitutional government of President Zelaya.

The regime that emerged from the coup d'état has refused to comply with the provisions of resolution 63/301 of the United Nations General Assembly and has ignored so far all international and regional diplomatic efforts and initiatives aimed at the restoration of democracy and the rule of law in the Republic of Honduras.

The Coordinating Bureau, while categorically rejecting the violent actions against the people and the legitimate Government of the Republic of Honduras, stresses that the Non-Aligned Movement will only allow the participation in its meetings, at any level, of the representatives of the legitimate constitutional Government of the Republic of Honduras.

The Coordinating Bureau calls upon all countries and international and regional organizations, to review, as appropriate, their relations with the Republic of Honduras in accordance with the provisions of resolution 63/301 and to avoid any action that could imply recognition of the regime that emerged from the interruption of the constitutional order in that country.

The Coordinating Bureau reaffirms its full support to and solidarity with the people and constitutional Government of the Republic of Honduras and reiterates the call for the immediate and unconditional reinstatement of the legitimate representative of the Honduras people, President José Manuel Zelaya Rosales.

New York, 6 July 2009

United Nations A/63/921–S/2009/348

General Assembly
Security Council

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8 July 2009
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Sixty-third session
Agenda item 15
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-fourth year

Identical letters dated 6 July 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical table of the violations committed by Israel by air, sea and land during the month of June 2009 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-third session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 15, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

09-39721 (E) 090709 100709

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Annex to the identical letters dated 6 July 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statistical table showing Israeli violations during June 2009

Air violations					*Land violations*					
Military jet	*Reconnaissance*	*Helicopter*	*Total*	*Sea violations*	*Military acts of aggression*	*Field violations*	*Encroachments*	*Total*	*Total violations*	*Total violations in previous month*
				Crossing of territorial waters, and firing of automatic-weapons rounds, flares and flare shells over territorial waters	Air raids, artillery shelling, shelling of military positions and important posts, attacks on and killing of civilians	Gunfire, launching of flare shells, dropping of artillery shells, infiltration and crossing of international borders	Threats and display of weapons, bulldozing of soil, placing of barbed wire and setting up of installations inside Lebanese territory			
13	**29**	**—**	**42**	**3**	**—**	**12**	**3**	**15**	**60**	**44**

United Nations A/63/922–S/2009/349

General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-third session
Agenda item 15
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-fourth year

Identical letters dated 6 July 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical table of the violations committed by Israel from 22 to 30 June 2009 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-third session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 15, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

09-39676 (E) 090709 100709

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Annex to the identical letters dated 6 July 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Israeli violations, acts of aggression and other activities from 22 to 30 June 2009, inclusive

Air violations

On 22 June 2009:

- At 0935 hours, two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa and flying north as far as Shikka.
- At 1005 hours, two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the occupied Shab'a Farms and flying north as far as Tripoli. All four aircraft circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1107 hours over Kafr Killa.

On 24 June 2009:

- Between 0700 and 1610 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and the South and left over Alma al-Sha'b.
- Between 1130 and 1210 hours, six Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon and left over Alma al-Sha'b.
- Between 1635 and 1840 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South and left over Naqurah.

On 25 June 2009:

- Between 2107 and 2300 hours, two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Shikka and flying east as far as the Bsharri district. They circled over all regions of Lebanon and left over the sea off Naqurah.
- At 2253 hours, two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa and flying north as far as Shikka. They circled over all regions of Lebanon and left at 0030 hours on 26 June 2009 over Naqurah.

On 26 June 2009:

- Between 0905 and 1740 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South and left over Kafr Killa.

On 28 June 2009:

- Between 0700 and 1925 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South and left over Naqurah.

On 27 June 2009:

- At 1200 hours, while Lebanese workmen were building pavements along the Kafr Killa-Al-'Udaysa road, an enemy Israeli patrol inside occupied Palestinian territory approached. The patrol comprised three jeeps carrying 15 men, who adopted threatening postures and demanded that the Lebanese workmen should stop working. At 1300 hours the enemy patrol left the area, heading for the occupied territories.

On 29 June 2009:

- At 2300 hours, the Israeli enemy, from its position in the Zar'it barracks, directed a searchlight for two minutes towards Lebanese territory.